# New York Tribune

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## Ruinous Frugality

How shall the American people be made less frugal? That is the problem to which the Department of Agriculture now addresses itself most anxiously. Some people, it says, still believe in the food-saving signs that have survived the war. Others are in a feud with the butchers. The result is that they are saving too much on their meat bills; that is, they are eating too little meat; and if they are not careful they will ruin the country's cattle industry.

On this page we reprint the department's extraordinary appeal. It comes from the "Office of Information" and is signed "Clarence Ousley, Acting Secretary." It is an anomalous situation, says Mr. Ousley. So it is.

Meat at the butcher's is almost too dear to eat. But meat on the hoof is relatively so cheap that cattle raisers threaten to stop growing it. This situation does not arise from the greed of the packers, as the War Trade Board would think. The wholesale price of meat has fallen concurrently with the slump that happened in the cattle market at the end of the war. The packers have apparently been making a big profit in hides, but that is another story. Mainly the situation is accounted for by Mr. Ousley in two ways, namely:

First, retail prices have not fallen as fast as wholesale prices; and,

Second, the government has not controlled the production, distribution and sale of meat as it should and as it must if people wish these things to be

In the mean time, if people will only eat more meat perhaps a great industry can be temporarily saved.

Where is that mythical consumer? He should worry.

# Peru's Revolution

The political upset in Peru will force "house rule" forbidding Latin-American revolutions. After Tinoco seized the Presidency in Costa Rica the State Department refused to recognize his government. It has persistently declined to reconsider that refusal. It has stood on its announcement that the United States will boycott all Latin-American executives coming into office through revolu-

Such a policy is in conflict with American precedents-and with international usage. It has been rigidly lived up to, however, in the case of Costa Rica. Although that republic severed diplomatic relations with Germany in 1917, she was excluded from the list of countries entitled to representation at the Paris Peace Conference. She has also been barred from membership in the league of

Peru, too, severed diplomatic relations with Germany and did a considerable service to the Allies by seizing the German merchant vessels interned at Callao. She was represented at Paris and signed the peace treaty. Will her new revolutionary government now be informed that it may not deposit a ratification of the treaty and must join Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela in the limbo out-

side the league? It is an interesting question. Leguia, who has overthrown Pardo, was a candidate for President in the recent election. He held the office from 1908 to 1912. He claims that he received a majority vote at the polls and that Pardo, who supported the government's candidate, Señor Aspillaga, was preparing to have him "counted out" by the Peruvian Congress. Leguia's supporters in the army and in the Lima district therefore ejected Pardo and installed their own nominee as Provisional President.

Guillermo Billinghurst was deposed in 1914 by a similar uprising in Lima. The United States overlooked the irregularity c? the proceeding and recognized Billinghurst's successor. But that was before the anti-revolutionary pronouncement had gone completely into effect.

Leguia may have had the support of a majority of the electorate. But his coup d'état can hardly be distinguished from other Latin-American revolutions. He has flatly challenged our State Department's dictum, whatever may be the merits of his contention that he is entitled to succeed to the Presidency at the close of Pardo's term. Has the right of

revolution been suppressed by Mr. Lansing so far as the Latin-American republics are concerned? Is the United States still entitled to intervene in the domestic concerns of a South American state which has already completed the first stage of its initiation into the Paris

## His Own People

There is a long trail leading up to the summit of Mount Theodore Roosevelt in the Black Hills, and that assemblage of loyal friends who made their way to its top on the Fourth of July, there to dedicate the peak to a new memory and honor, must have been deeply moved. Here Theodore Roosevelt in his youth had touched the heart of America. In this cattle country of the Dakotas, of the Bad Lands to the north and these hilly trails to the south, he struck up his unfaltering friendship with the warmest, richest stuff of America.

No more fitting memorial could be devised than this natural monument, bound by memories to the heart of a great life. The suggestion for the whole country is rich and sound. Memorials, artificial or natural, are splendid and worth while only when intimately revelatory of the man commemorated. Mount Roosevelt, the Roosevelt highway, Sagamore Hillby the dedication of such truly American places he can best be revered. Afterward may come the monuments at home and abroad. The country does well to begin with these intimate dedications of Theodore Roosevelt's own beloved land.

## Hindenburg as Scapegoat

Field Marshal Hindenburg follows Bethmann-Hollweg's example in offering to shoulder William II's war responsibilities. He telegraphs the Ebert government that he was accountable for all decisions and acts at Grand Headquarters from August 29, 1916, until the signing

In making this assertion Hindenburg shows generosity. Technically, he was the head of the armies during the period named. But little concealment has been made of the fact that early in 1917 his power passed to Ludendorff, who became for the rest of the war a practical military and political dictator.

Ludendorff's judgment was far less sound than Hindenburg's, and Germany suffered from the substitution. But the former's propensity to take big risks and engage in showy enterprises made him more popular with the clique which controlled the Kaiser.

What part Hindenburg had in forcing the United States into the war and in planning the 1918 offensives in France is still uncertain. But it was not a decisive part. Logically, therefore, he injures the Kaiser's case when he tries to relieve him of responsibility for the acts and policies of the German High Command. If he is accountable for what others did, William II is similarly accountable. For the latter-was always legally and constitutionally the supreme commander of the armies and the head | examine Mr. Irland's list of words in of the state. Hindenburg was respon- detail to see just how colossally ignorant sible to him as "War Lord" to the same extent to which Ludendorff : ... others were responsible to Hindenbur

# Exchange Editors

newspaper man, makes the interesting suggestion that an exchange editor system be established between the press of | i the two English-speaking countries. He thinks it would make for a strengthening of sympathetic relations.

But would it? Imagine, for example, Marse Henry Watterson in Manchester and allowed to do as he pleased with the readers of the venerable Guardian. Conceive of Brother Cobb, of The World, telling Lloyd George through The London Times exactly how to handle the Irish problem. What would happen if Brother Mitchell, of The Sun, revealed his utmost thoughts concerning the covenant to the subscribers of The London Daily News? How thick the windows of Fleet Street are we have no information, but it is a matter of common knowledge that London cobblestones are large.

The English are an open-minded people, but it is doubtful whether, without preliminary preparation, they could be trusted not to react violently against an intrusion of undiluted American jour-

# "Germany's Worst Enemy"

The reader will not be particularly surprised to learn that this description was recently hurled by a German at the erstwhile Kaiser. For quite a while it has been suspected many Germans thought this. But an element of surprise lies in the personality of the accuser. It is not an Independent Socialist, not even a member of the small group of anti-Hohenzollern democrats and pacifists rallied around the Freie Zeitung at Berne who discovers a truth generally acknowledged by non-Teutonic humanity. The author of the description is no less a personage than Rear Admiral Max Foss, one of the foremost naval experts of Germany and a prewar apostle of German maritime su-

Following the usage lately adopted by Germany's war leaders above the rank of first lieutenant, Admiral Foss recently published his memoirs, under Put a handful of them and a Presidential the title "Disclosures About the Collapse." The world is beginning to grow weary of the genre, but the admiral's volume offers something new. Herr Foss does not mince words. He contributes the following analysis to the natural history of the Kaiser:

"He did everything in a superficial, playful, dilettantic manner. He tackled a matter with utmost ardor and dropped it next day, either having lost interest in it or else because he discovered that there

were difficulties to be overcome. His conviction that he knew everything better than anybody else went so far that he personally submitted plans for the construction of an armored cruiser in an admiralty prize contest."

Traits in the Kaiser's character reminiscent of the Bandar-Log, the tribe of Men!histrionic monkeys described by Kipling, have been noted before, but this is certainly the first time that a German admiral has called attention to them. Yet Herr Foss claims that he formed his opinion of the Kaiser as far back

"Ever since 1902 I regarded the Kaiser as the most dangerous enemy of the fatherland, and I have always openly proagainst the insinuation that I am simply administering a donkey's kick to the dead

This, of course, may be true. But it is rather strange, to say the least, that German admiral went about for seventeen years calling the Kaiser "the most dangerous enemy of the fatherland" and the Kaiser, as well as the world at large, failed to hear about it.

## The Sentimental Classicists

A new and interesting angle on the plea that Greek and Latin teach children the meaning of English words is furnished in The Atlantic by Mr. Frederic Irland, who is official reporter of debates in the National House of Repre-

Mr. Irland made a list of thirty-four non-technical words derived from the Greek or Latin, and induced the teachers in his home high school to try their fourth-year pupils on the defining of these words. Here is his announcement of the result:

"Those who have studied the classics defined the words very well. The students of English pure and undefiled, who excelled even Shakespeare in that they knew no Latin and no Greek at all, presented papers so extraordinary as to be beyond belief without the documentary proof. The first one presented, written by an American boy who had studied English eleven years in school, contained the following amazing definitions:

"Pomp-a dancing slipper. "Genealogical-gentle, kind.

"Chronic-a record.

"Phosphorescent-gaseous, bubbling. "Stamina-an excuse. "Cynical-circular

"Hypocrite-one who talks religion continually.

"Diaphanous-strong-headed.

"Hieroglyphic-a hereditary gift. "Eugenics-a study of etiquette.

"Sycophant-one-eyed "Symposium-sympathy in verse. "Phenomena-reasons for not doing what should have been done.

"Hierarchy-hereditary rule. "Parable-capable of being peeled. "Polynesia-an island in the Indian

Ocean, near Java." This is a strong prima facie case based on genuine investigation, and it is certainly impressive. In fact, it is almost too impressive. One goes on to

our high school pupils are-who do not dy Greek and Latin, that is. And here strange doubts at once obtrude

lves. The definitions are beautiad unbelievable, genuine "howlers" f the finest brands. But just how did James Keeley, the well known Chicago | Greek and Latin help the students of those all-helpful tongues to do better?

# Candidates With Horse Sense

(From The Saturday Evening Post) TOU are already aware of a persistent noise. It will increase in volume and pitch for the next twelve months. It is the mentioning of candidates for the Presidential nominations. Some of these mentionings sound to us like a coal scuttle with the tongs and fire shovel in it falling down the back stairs. Others strike the ear more agreeably. It is agreeable, for example, to hear mention of men like Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, because, though a lawyer by profession, he has spent considerable time in rather intimate contact with those practical affairs by which the world gets its living. We should judge from hearsay and observation that he would know offhand that for the purpose of driving industrial machinery steam is more dependable than wind.

We don't pretend to have followed the Governor's utterances with Boswellian exactness, so we speak subject to correction but our impression is that he does not regard business as a crime which may be as good naturedly tolerated when it is in the small or petty larceny state, but which requires the sternest repression when it assumes the larger or homicidal state. We suppose if any one began talking to him about proletariats and wage slaveries and plutocracies, what would rise in his mind ould not be page 306 of Karl Marx's "Capital," but a picture of an actual American community, with its actual shops and factories and payrolls and people and ballot boxes; and he would want to know exactly what the talker meant by those

mouthy terms as applied to America. Because of these somewhat sketchy impressions the mentioning of men like Governor Lowden is agreeable. You know what happens when a board that has long lain on the ground is suddenly moved. The war was a universal mover of lumber, useful and otherwise; so in the collective human mind every solitary bug, from venerable old great grandfather bug down to bee under the same bonnet, and you have

We say to both parties: "Trot out your men of weight and poise and solid understanding; men with a grip on those practical affairs upon whose sane management not only our bread and butter but our happiness, as a matter of actual experience. largely depends. We want nothing resembling a Bolshevik Utopia, in which theory flourishes while the real human beings hunger and perish. Give us candidates with horse sense and practical experience."

# The Conning Tower

THE WEAKER SEX

What can you do with them but love them? They are nearly always ugly, And when you do see a handsome man,, He always wears a crocheted tie or some

such matter. No man is ever entertaining-That is why they take you to the theatre, Hoping that you will think them amusing

Because they have provided amusement, They are awkward, clumsy, tactless-They tell the truth.

They invariably smoke just before proposing And usually immediately afterward.

They are uninteresting, Conversing only of business, baseball, or the office, When they could just as well be flirting.

They reek with responsibility and cares Instead of all the lighter vices. What can you do with them but love them? . . .

You couldn't possibly like a creature like

The first was Dick-the very first-For he was young enough, and I was just sixteen.

And when the moonlight filtered through the leafy shades And all the night was magic June, He told me that he loved me. And I-even then I knew That there were others.

But he was very dear, With his shining eyes and boyish elo-So I told him-

I would be a sister to him. . . .

And I remember we were both charmed with the beauty-And the originality-Of the idea.

It is a divinely bestowed privilege to work in a cool newspaper office these evenings, when deluded persons are sitting on hot porches, indulging in frivolous talk and drinking lemonade. The City Editor says, "Well, there were only fourteen arrests for drunkenness on the first dry day." "Fourteen?" says the Night Managing Editor. "What per cent of six million, is fourteen?" "about 2.75." And so it goes.

The farmer is to get another quarter of a cent a quart from the distributer, so a quart of milk will cost the consumer another cent. Restaurateurs should charge 20c for a glass of milk now instead of the absurd 15c; and ice cream soda should advance to a price that the dispensers can afford to sell it at.

"Years and years ago," muses J. C. W. "there was Ella Wesner, the 'refined male impersonator,' who sang a song in which she touted a brand of cigarettes. She would throw these cigarcties to her admiring auditors, and even now I seem to hear her say, 'Won't you have ore, sir?'"

As to male impersonators, the first one ve ever saw was Miss Zelma Rawiston. Hers was a form of entertainment we never cared for, nor were we ever a fanatic over the art of Miss Vesta Tilley.

TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER Totham Gleanings

AND THE THE THE THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACT O -House hunting is the order of

-It's a 9-lb girl up at Archie

and hereabouts. -Frank Case has gone to Sag

Harbor for the torrid epoch. -Doc Spillman is up at Saranae Lake for the mo, of July,

for a place to live, like many others. -Bob Warwick of here and Chaumont, Fr., is out in Hollywood. Calif., working in the silent drama

(motion pictures). -T. W. Wilson is on his way to vice chevron now.

and will go to Los Angeles pretty

-Sam Merwin whom Meredith The Tribune last wk.

Rice. Geo. was one of the founders of the Paragraphers' Union. -Well, if we had of owned a

paper we would not have printed anything about the fight in Toledo except the result in Saturday's pa- find its outlet not overseas, but at home. per. We probably wouldn't own in 1918, for the insection of meat animals gained the production of meat animals gained

"We were dancing," writes Hibim, "and the place was crowded. The first time the heavy couple humped us I said nothing, but the second time I sang out, 'Hey! Shimmy on your own side!""

Nor must the 8-year-old daughter of Freddy Steele be ignored. She boasts that she can shimmy up a tree unassisted, The chances are that drinking will set

in again on October 1. The breaks even up. If, as the guzzlers often pointed out, June had only 30 days, so, we shatter no confidence in proclaiming, has September. As the custodian of one of the better known turrets, we are glad that the ex-

Kaiser is to be placed in the Tower of London and not in this Eiffel of Exoticism. And, in this our most immemorial year, October is likely to be less lonesome.

# "Stop Saving Meat!"

-United States Department of Agriculture

ing statement:

With meat prices to the consumer so high that he is denying himself, and with the prices for livestock, especially beef and lambs, so low to the producer that he is actually losing money, the nation is confronted with a grave problem which requires solution if we are not to suffer a decline in the livestock industry.

It is an anomalous situation. The department has endeavored to inform itself on the subject, and after conference with Senators and members of the House who represent livestock producing regions and who also feel deep concern for the welfare of consumers deems it important to give to the public certain outstanding facts, which may be summarized as follows:

There is no longer need for meat conservation. The supply is plentiful, and patriotic citizens may freely disregard the meat saving placards which are still displayed at many eating places.

Europe needs our surplus pork, but is filling its beef requirements by importations from South America and Australia. Prices of beef cattle have fallen sharply since March 1 on account of the stoppage of exports for army use and a slack demand for beef at home, due to the continuation of beef conservation under the mistaken idea that such conservation still is necessary to feed the people of Europe. Beef producers and lamb producers who sell their products at this time are confronted with the danger of heavy financial losses which would tend to restrict production and cause a serious shortage in future.

The United States will never have a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem until the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products are officially supervised by authorized agents of the government, working in cooperation with state and municipal authorities, whose only aim is to serve the public at large and not any particular class. When the Federal government is enabled by law to maintain a just supervision over the meat producing industry that will prevent unfair dealings, speculation and profiteering, by furnishing the public from an unimpeachable source all the facts with "Oh," is the C. E.'s reply, with celerity, regard to the industry, and when the states and municipalities are enabled by law to exercise similar supervision over intrastate and local business, then only can we expect to have fair and stable markets in which producer and consumer alike will have a square deal.

## Beef Industry Crisis

Some of the particulars of the situation are as follows:

The beef industry in the United States faces a most serious crisis. For a decade before the outbreak of the war in Europe farmers and ranchmen had been urged to increase beef cattle production because the industry was not keeping pace with the growth of population. The lowest ebb in production was reached in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, when we practically ceased to have fresh dressed beef for expert, but began to import it from the Southern Hemisphere. The campaign for increased production began to bear fruit with the outbreak of the war and beef again gained volume in our exports. Prices rose and farmers were encouraged to expand their beef making operations. With the entrance of the United States into the war a vigorous and successful effort was made to increase the supply of meat for our army, especially beef, by civilian self-denial. Hotels and restaurants, at the request of the government, reduced the size of their beef portions and ducer and consumer may have a square -The 1/4 pass'd off quietly here | regularly left beef off their menus. Private families by thousands did likewise. Farmers and ranchmen exerted themselves to the utmost at great risk in order that our soldiers and sailors could have the best food that skill and loving care could produce. The result is history. From an export of beef and beef products of 151,000,000 pounds in 1914 -Jones W. Mersercau is looking | we exported 590,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products in 1918-almost equalling the great surplus of 1901, when our population was 35,000,000 people less than now. The exports of 1918 were treble the three-year

pre-war average. The war is over. In a little while the presence of American soldiers in Europe will be a memory of noble sacrifices. We Washington, D. C., he having a ser- must not forget that the principal use for the beef which we shipped overseas in such quantity was for the men in uniform. Eu--Bob Wildhack is still out in rope, short of food though it is, does not need Arizona, where he is getting better | beef from the United States so much as it needs our pork. The stocks of cattle in the most of Europe have not suffered seriously in numbers during the war. Indeed, outside the areas actually overrun by the contending armies, cattle stocks have fairly held their Nicholson calls the sage brush of own and in some cases even increased. Stocks Concord sent in his subscription to of hogs and sheep have suffered much more severely than have cattle. It is also well known that Europe turned to South America -Geo. M. Bailey of Houston and Australia for beef and lamb as soon as sends his greetings to Old Grant shipping conditions permitted. England and Italy are now buying in those markets. The United States, however, is the only large pork surplus nation, and Europe, suffering for fats with her stocks of swine greatly reduced, can consume our pork surplus readily. The beef and lamb now awaiting market on our farms and ranges must, therefore,

ground in the losing race with growth of population. This was made possible by the earnest and patriotic efforts of our livestock producers, and unless beef and lamb consumption is now increased to its potential maximum, without needless waste, we are in danger of throwing away the advance we have made under war pressure.

#### Reason Alleged The alleged reason for this situation

the stoppage of export for army use abroad and the failure of civilian beef consumption to resume its normal status. The hotel and high class family trade are not consuming the quantities of choice beef which they used before the war, and the families of moderate income are eating only cheaper cuts, the price of which must compensate in part for that of the cuts for which there is a smaller demand. The fact is evident that many persons who desire to eat more meat, especially beef and lamb, are denying themselves.

People do not realize that the necessity for conservation of foods, especially meat,

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Department | no longer exists, except as a matter of reaof Agriculture has issued the follow- sonable economy and prevention of sinful waste. We have in prospect the greatest wheat crop in our history; we had in 1918 by far the largest production of pork we ever had, as well as a great increase in our beef, lamb and dairy production. Yet one sees everywhere in hotels, restaurants and dining cars the "Save Food" signs, which were such a vital influence in the successful prosecution of the food campaign and incidentally, the winning of the war. The "Save Food" signs should now be disregarded. Consumers are unconsciously working harm to themselves and to livestock producers by now re-

stricting their consumption of meat. This situation is a real menace to the farmer and to the consuming public as well. Many cattle raised in response to the demand for meat production for the army are now maturing, and if marketed on a falling market will cause heavy loss to the producers, with the result that declining production may be expected in the future. Stockmen do not deserve to be penalized for their patriotism, but should be supported by the consuming public in an effort to restore consumption to the normal without delay.

## Retail Prices Not Justified

The department is aware that much of the reason for the hesitation of the average housewife to increase the amount of beef in the family diet is the excessive retail prices which now prevail. These prices are not justified by the wholesale quotations.

The daily market reports of the Bureau of Markets show that prices of good and choice beef cattle on foot at Chicago have declined about \$4 a hundredweight, or nearly 25 per cent since March 1, while lower grade beef cattle have declined as much as 15 per cent.

During the same period wholesale dressed beef prices show on the average approximately a corresponding percentage of decrease, which varies, however, in different cities from about 15 per cent to 30 per cent.

Hides, however, have advanced decidedly while the cattle market has been breaking rapidly. The packer hide market at Chicago has gone from about 27 cents to 42 cents a pound, an increase of about 50 per cent. It is estimated that this offsets about 70 cents a hundredweight in the wholesale cost of beef and that increased prices of stearin, tallow and other byproducts added to the increased prices of hides bring the total saving on beef costs up to about a cent a pound since March 1.

While the live cattle and wholesale dressed beef markets have gone down to the extent of 25 per cent, the price of retail beef cuts to the consumer has been at a standstill in many cities, has even increased as much as 20 per cent on some cuts in some cities, and where retail prices have been reduced the reductions usually are only from 5 to 7 cents a pound, which means only about 10 per cent reduction from prices prevailing on March 1.

Legislation Required The department has not the time in this emergency to do more than to present these outstanding facts, but thus presented the facts demonstrate clearly the commanding need for governmental supervision over the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products. Federal supervision of the interstate industry may well be accompanied by state and municipal legislation, providing supervision over the intrastate and local industry, to the end that Federal, state and municipal supervision may be corelated for the prevention of unfair dealings, speculation and profiteering by furnishing to the public from unimpeachable sources all the facts with regard to the industry from the farm to the table, in order that both pro-In addition to presenting these facts in this manner to the American people, the depart-

ment is communicating a summary of the situation to Herbert Hoover, who is in charge of the American Relief Administration in Europe, and inviting his advice and suggestion as to measures of immediate relief which may be put into effect here and CLARENCE OUSLEY, Acting Secretary.

United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, July 4, 1919.

# Lest We All Forget

(From The Indianapolis News)
The action of H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner, and L. N. Hines, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in advising purchasers of school supplies throughout the state to take advantage of the opportunity to throw off the German yoke, particularly as regards chemical apparatus, is commendable as being in harmony with the avowed policy of the Federal government. Every American must know by this time that it was though chemical industries in this country that the German militarists operated their spy system and incidentally built up the fallacious idea that the world depended on Germany for chemicals.

This country has taken over, through the Alien Property Custodian, practically all of the German chemical and dye patents owned and used in this country before the war. In all, there are about 4,500 of them, affecting every phase of American life and, through the fertilizer and dye industries, the pocketbook of every American citizen. These patents have been sold to the Chemical Foundation, an organization of chemists, manufacturers and business men, which will issue "non-exclusive licenses" under the legal power conferred in the terms of the patents, and it will prosecute persons who attempt to import infringing products If any doubt exists in the minds of persons

responsible for the purchase of school supplies in Indiana that the public of the state will not sanction the purchase of German supplies, they are at least guilty of having failed to gauge the intensity of America's resentment of the reprehensible use to which Germany put her chemical business in this country. Furthermore, it is unfair to the students who use the supplies that they should be instructed in an atmosphere permeated with the disproved idea that chemically the world is Germany's slave. These students deserve the best instruction possible, and they will not get it if they and their instructors are using German appa-

Now let's see how many Boches remain loyal to a bankrupt fatherland. Put up the

The Hyphen Again

New York Globe" on books for soldiers, says: "Men are now reading who never read before in their lives." That is quite true. Others are reading books they never considered before and may never consider again. The supply of tities in the A. E. F. libraries has doubtless grown in the last two years, but in the early months of the big adventure in France the selection was not large. I remember finding in one company library in the little town of Ablainville: "The Family Life of Heinrich Heine," "Fourteen Weeks in Astronomy." "Recoller tions and Letters of Renan," "Education and the Higher Life,". "Bible Stories for the Young" and "Henry the Eighth and His Six

come up to expectations. While I was looking over the shelf the champion heavyweight boxer in H Company came in to return a small red volume. He had rather a self-conscious air and I asked him whether he liked the book.

Wives." The last was easily the most popu-

lar book in the collection, but the soldiers

complained pretty generally that it did not

Books

By Heywood Broun

. FRANK CRANE, writing in "The

"Well, yes and no," he said, judicially. "What is it?" I persisted, as he continued to keep the book tightly locked under one

"It's called 'When Patty Went to College," he answered defiantly.

As far as our observation went, O. Henry was the favorite author of the A. E. F. Copies of his books were cut up into single stories which circulated until they fell apart. Zane Grey was another favorite, and so was Irvin Cobb. Contrary to popular belief, the soldiers by no means avoided war stories, not even accounts of their own particular war, and eagerly read George Patullo's "Saturday Evening Post" chronicles of the American expedition in France

The woman who kept the pastry shop in Gondrecourt sensed the demand of the Americans for reading matter and sent a rush order to Paris for English books. Her enterprise was not rewarded by any thriving trade, for the consignment which she received from the booksellers included "The Life of Dean Stanley," "Sermons by the Rev. C. H. Spur-"The Jubilee Book of Cricket." "The Reminiscences of Sir Henry Hawkins (Lord of Brampton)" and "The Recollections of the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West."

It has been called to our attention, as the phrase goes, that we were signally in error in stating that the office of Don Marquis, author of "Prefaces," looks out on "The World," thus accounting for his breadth of vision. As a matter of fact, the entire Tribune Building rests between Mr. Marquis and this view. That we had overlooked, or perhaps, subconsciously, we thought that Mr. Marquis should be able to look right through this barrier on account of the well known clarity of The Tribune.

Whenever we read a book by Fabre, such as the recent "Mason-Wasps" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), we feel inclined to tear down all the screens in the house rather than discriminate against the insect tribes who seem so fascinating when you get to know them as Fabre does. There is, for instance, the esthetic wasp, the Eumenes who adorns her home for effect as well

as comfort: "The Eumenes's cupols is a piece of artist's work, and an artist would be sorry to hide her masterpiece under whitewash I crave forgiveness for a suggestion which I advance with all the reserve befitting se delicate a subject. Would it not be pessible for the cromlech builder to take pride in her handiwork, to look upon it with some affection and to feel gratified by this evidence of her cleverness? Might there not be an insect science of mesthetics? I seem at least to catch a glimpse, in the Eumenes, of a propensity to beautify her product. The nest must be first and foremost a solid habitation, an inviolable stronghold, but, should ornament intervene without jeopardizing the power of resistance, will the worker remain indif-

London Romance

ferent to it? Who could say?"

(From The London Daily Express) Engagement breaking is in season. "The marriage arranged between Captain X and Miss Y will not now take place." That cold print end to romance can be read any day now in the society columns of the papers.

It is becoming a habit. Experts who study these matters declare that the percentage of broken engagements has never been so high, and they set down several reasons. The main one is:

The great khaki illusion. (a) The woman: "You would not believe how different he looked in his civilian suit, my dear. I simply couldn't do it." (b) The man: "She was awfully charming as a driver in the Women's Legion, but when I saw her in one of the new evening gowns-well, it just couldn't

The house famine is given as another cause. Two young people who believe themselves to be twin souls go out and try to find a future home. It is physically impossible for any person's temper to stand the strain of present-day house-hunting. They quarre, and there is another broken romance.

# The Royal Coachman

The trouble when Queen Victoria first travelled by train (seventeen years after their institution in England), was not who should follow, but who should go before it. The chief royal coachman maintained that he must ride on the engine, as, though he could not drive the train, he ought to make a pretence of doing so. Finally it was decided that he should go on the pilot engine, which preceded the royal train. But the smuts from the engine played such havoc with his scarlet livery that the proud functionary abjured the honor afterward.

## Verbosity (From The Philadelphia Press) The Carranza government insists that is

On Guard in Kansas

can suppress Villa, but it does nothing to

The Kansas vigilantes will shoot their straightest to keep I. W. W. from meaning

I waste wheat.